# AIRS Near-Realtime Retrievals in support of the TEXas Air Quality Study (TEXAQS) II Gulf of Mexico Atmospheric Composition and Climate Study (GoMACCS)

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), NOAA, NASA (www.etl.noaa.gov/programs/2006/texaqs)

August 30 – September 1, 2006 Case Study: Synthesis of EPA AIRNOW, NOAA P3, NASA AIRS obs. and RAQMS chemical analyses

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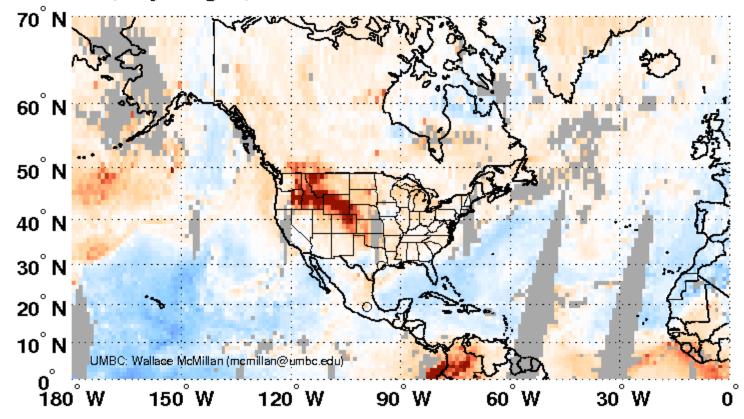
**Chris Barnet, Walter Wolf (NOAA/NESDIS)** 

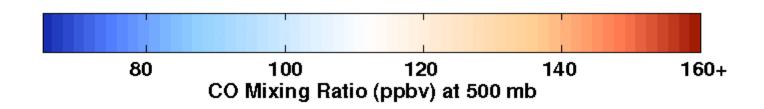
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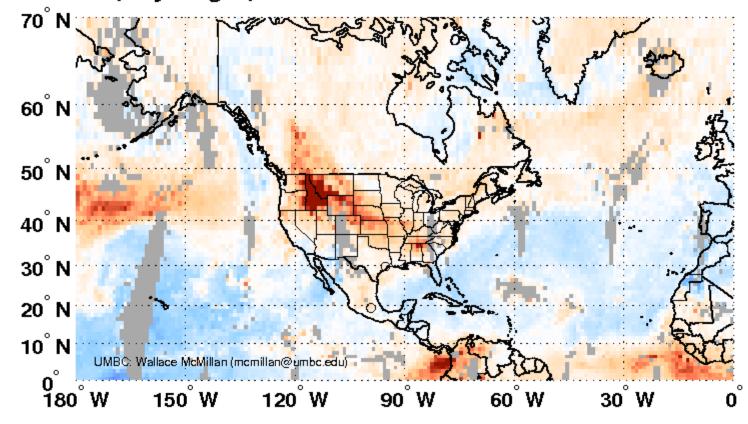
**NASA Tropospheric Chemistry and ACMAP Programs** 

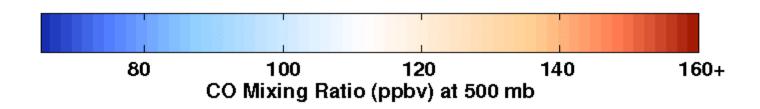
### AIRS for TEXAQS

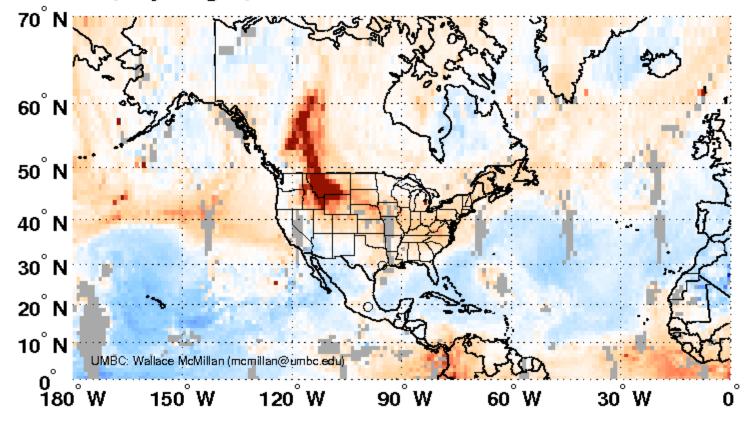
- Greater Houston area is home to a substantial portion of the United States petrochemical processing facilities
- Near-realtime AIRS CO and O3 maps, data, and trajectory forecasts to support daily flight planning
  - NOAA server NRT
  - GES DISC archive and NRT
- Rapid Science Synthesis (RSS) to support development of Texas State Implementation Plan (SIP) for EPA
  - First draft due October 31, 2006!
  - Final version due early 2007 to EPA
  - AIRS CO addresses two of six critical questions regarding impacts of distance sources and background on Texas air quality
- Surface sites, numerous NOAA, NASA, and Texas aircraft, several models, AIRS, MISR, TES
- TEXAQS, INTEX-A, INTEX-B maps and data online: http://physics.umbc.edu/~mcmillan

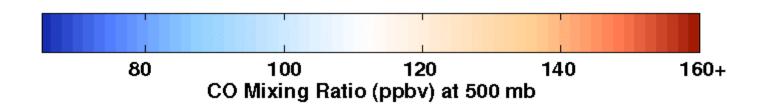


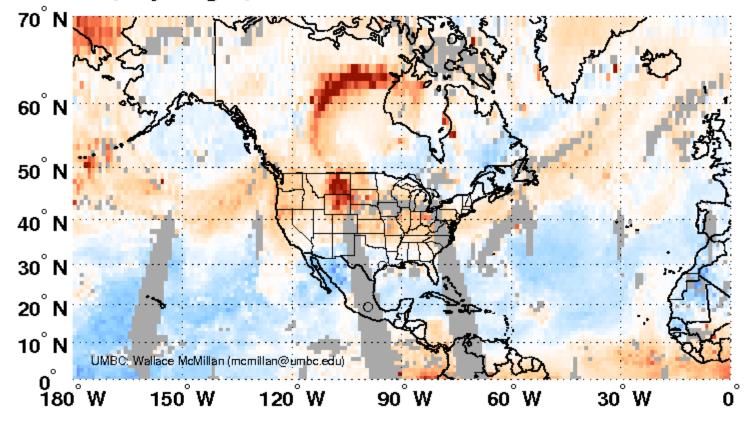


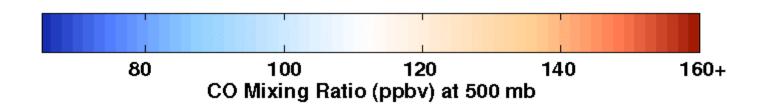


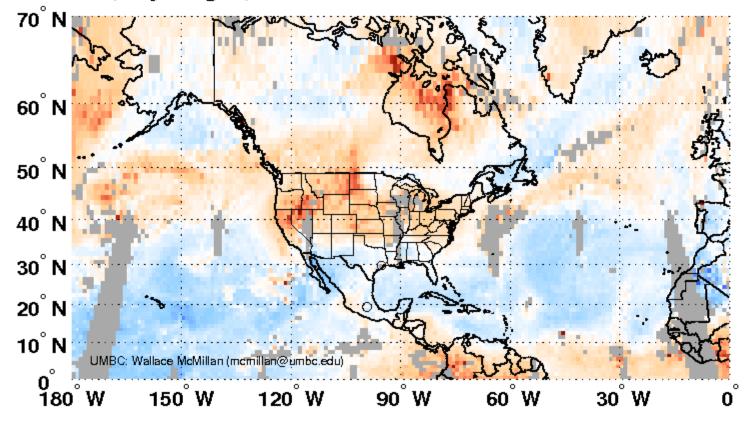


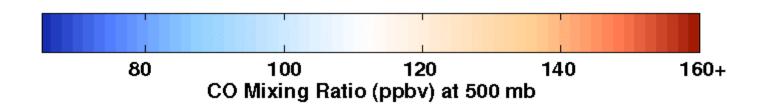


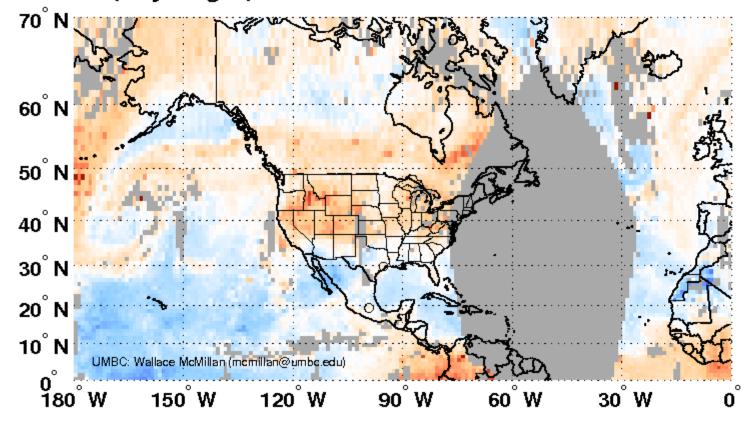


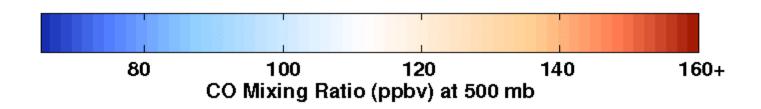


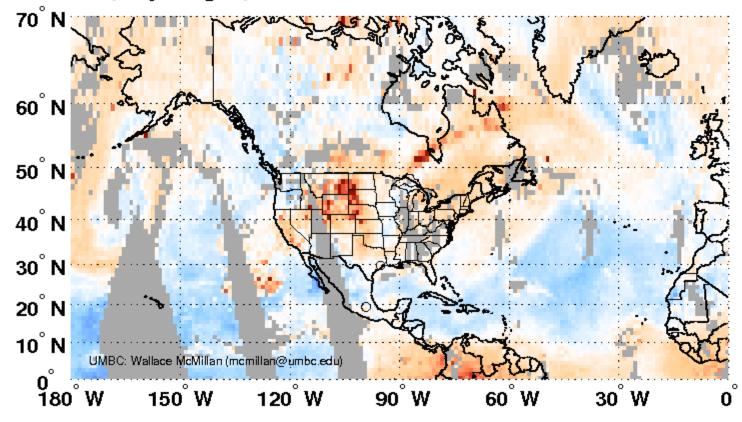


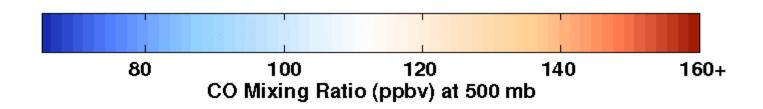


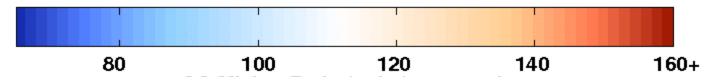


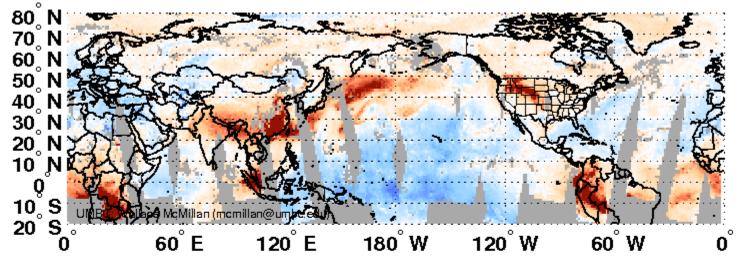




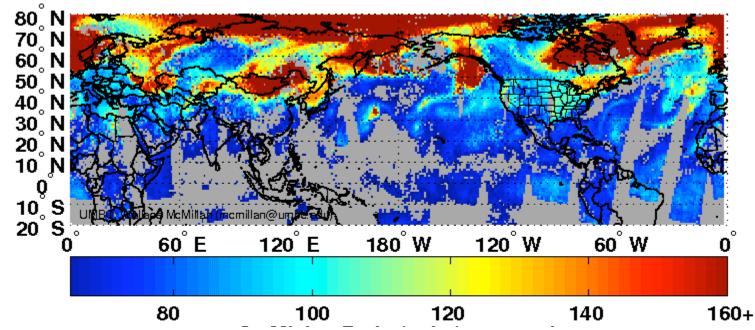


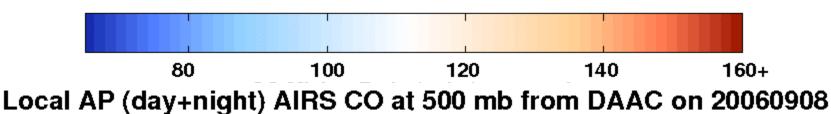


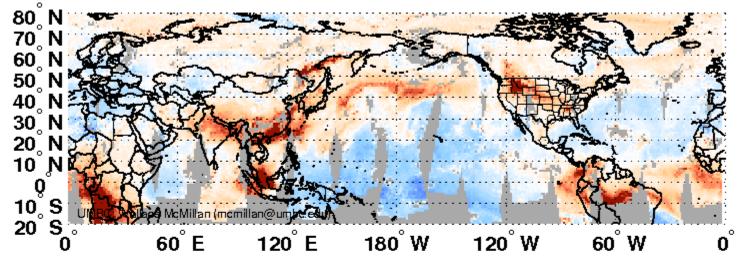




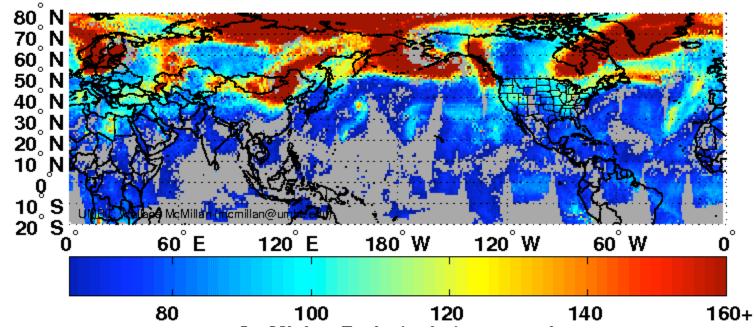
Local AP (day+night) AIRS O3 at 266 mb from DAAC on 20060907

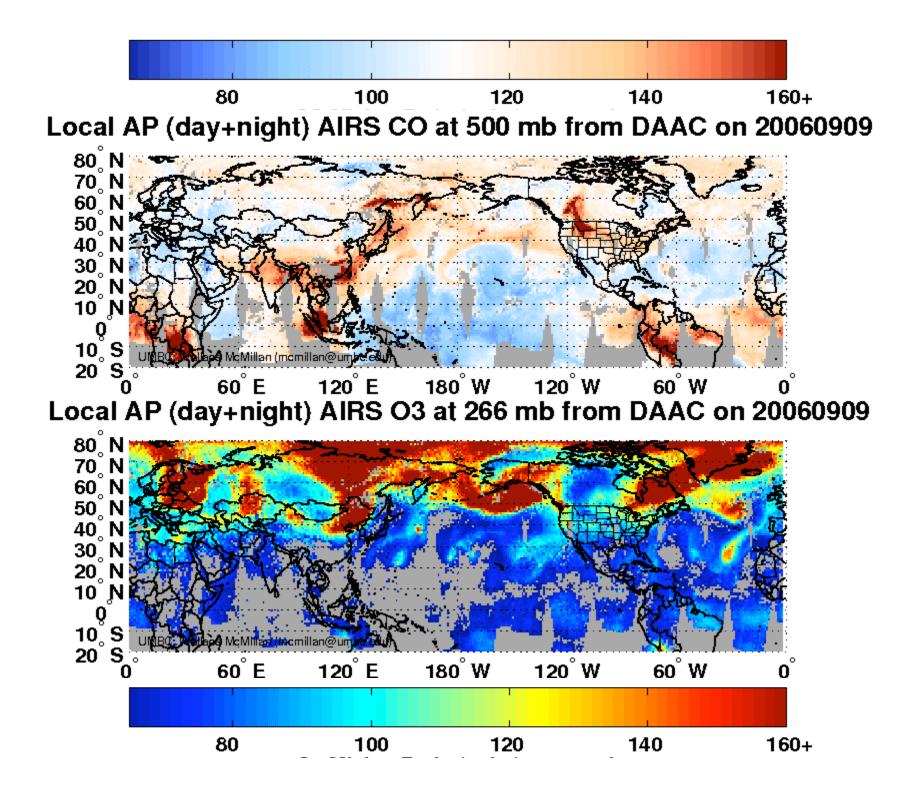


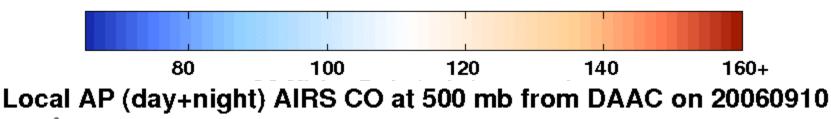


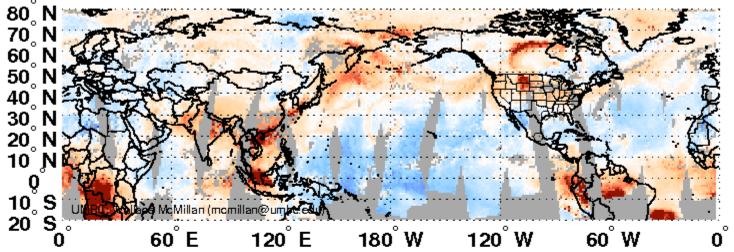


Local AP (day+night) AIRS O3 at 266 mb from DAAC on 20060908

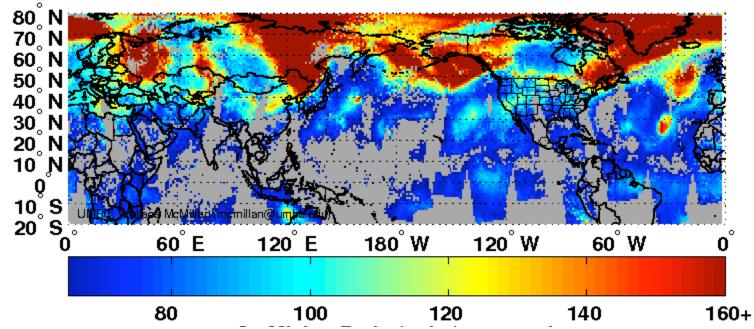


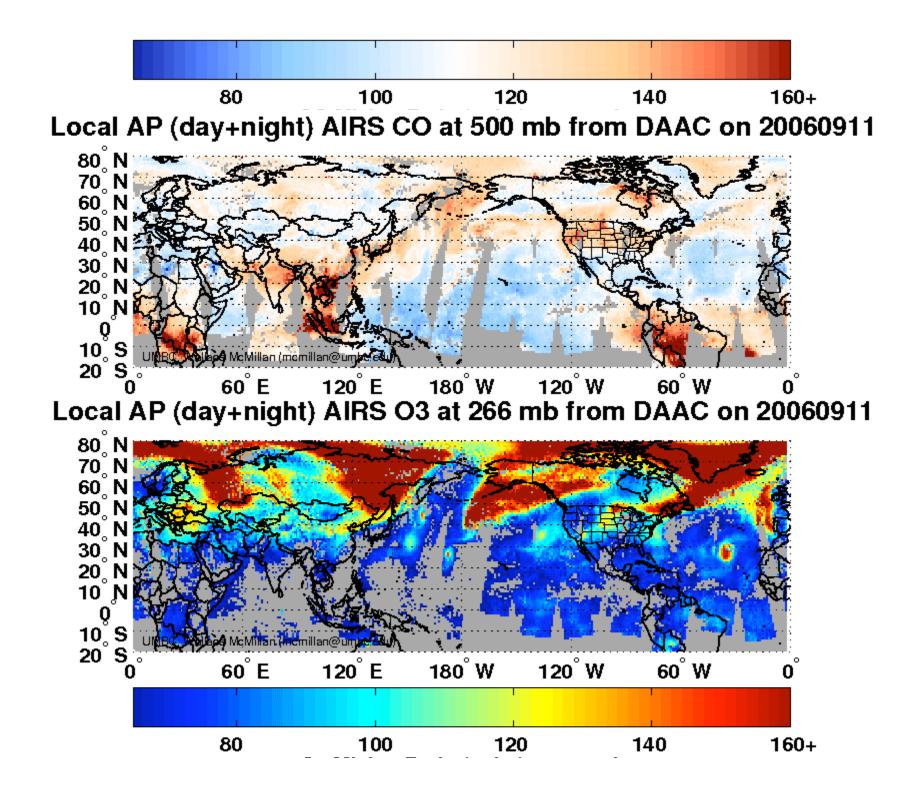


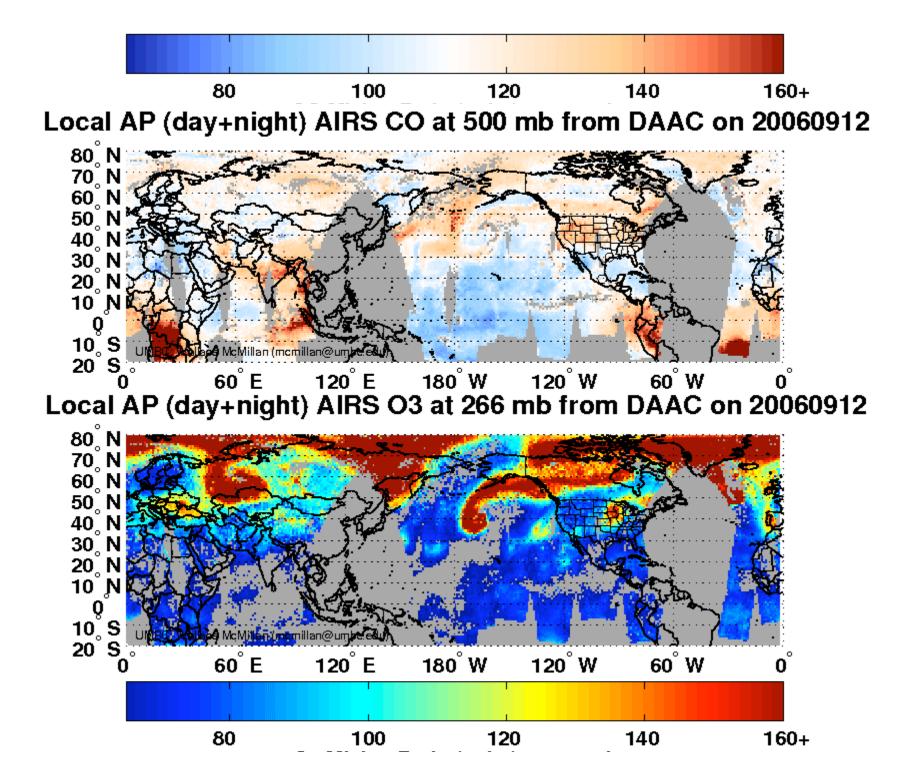


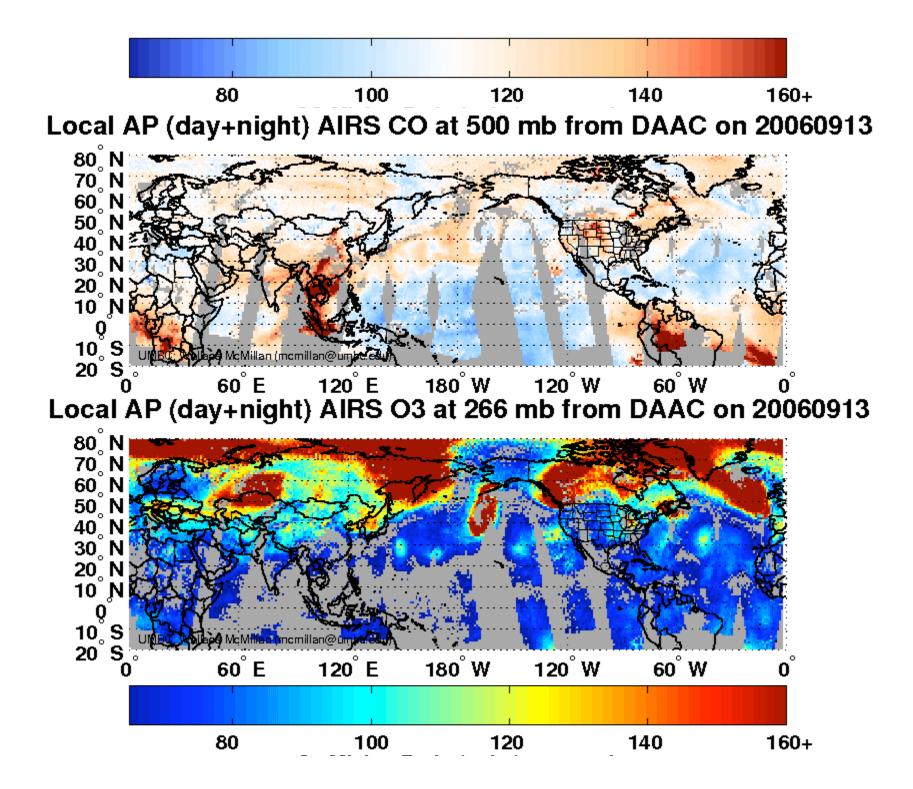


Local AP (day+night) AIRS O3 at 266 mb from DAAC on 20060910

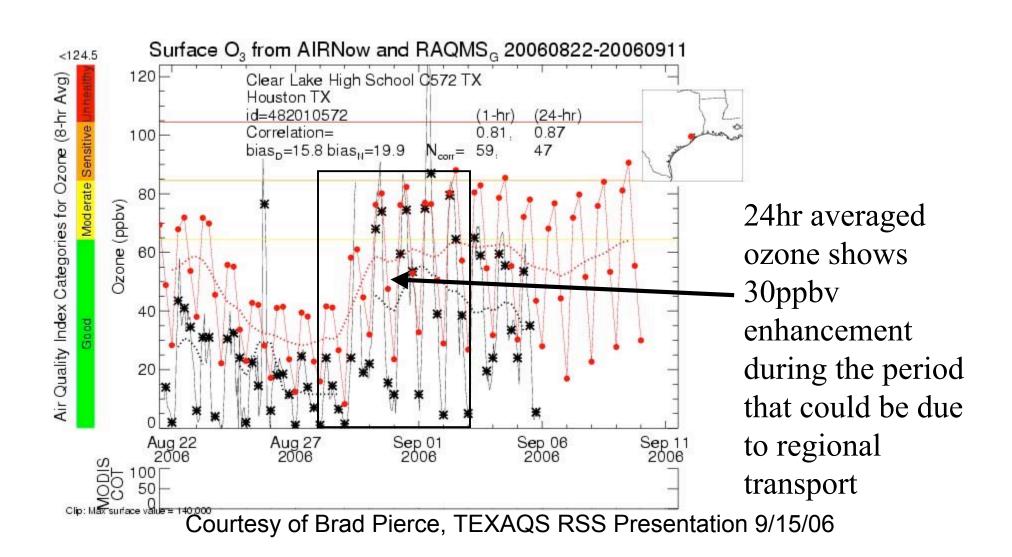




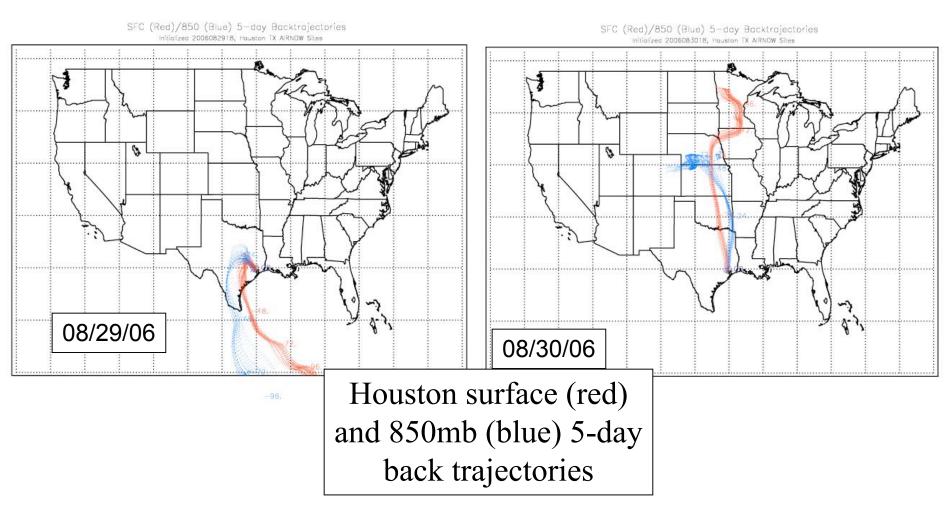




#### RAQMS Model Predicted Regional Influence On Houston Ozone Air Quality Event (8/30-9/2/06)

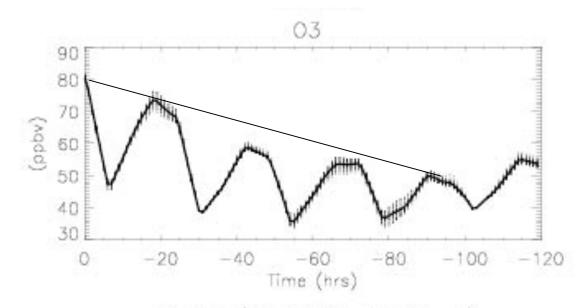


#### Flow transition from On-shore to Northeasterly

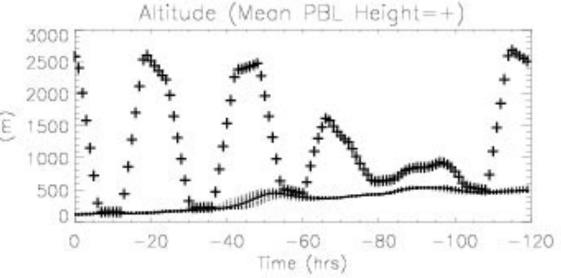


## 5-day Lagrangian mean ozone mixing ratio, altitude, and pbl height Houston AIRNOW sites 09/01/06

Daily ozone production along back trajectories results in Lagrangian mean ozone increase of nearly 30ppbv during previous 4 days



Trajectories remain within boundary layer during previous 5 days



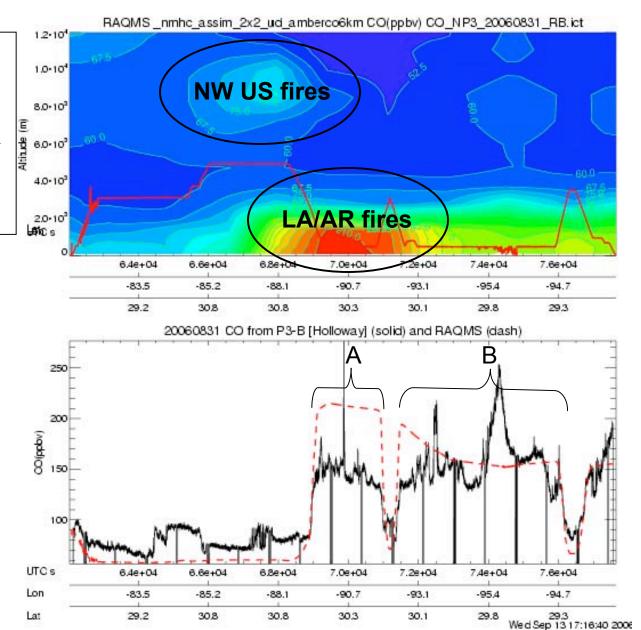
#### Model Verification: RAQMS vs P3 (Holloway) CO 08/31/06

#### NOAA P3

measurements provide verification of regional scale predictions and satellite measurements

RAQMS overestimates
Eastern BL CO enhancement
(A) by 50% but does a
reasonable job predicting
enhancements in background
CO on western portion of P3
flight (B).

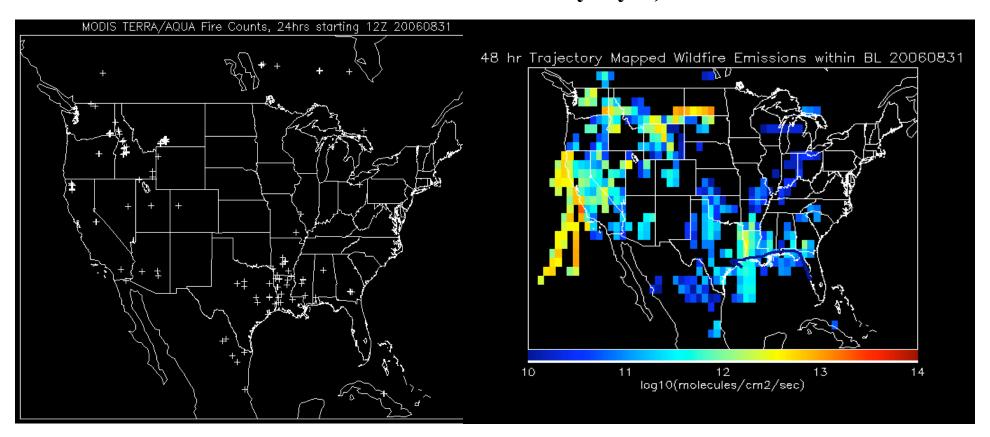
CO enhancements due to local biomass burning and Houston are not predicted due to coarse model resolution



Courtesy of Brad Pierce, TEXAQS RSS Presentation 9/15/06

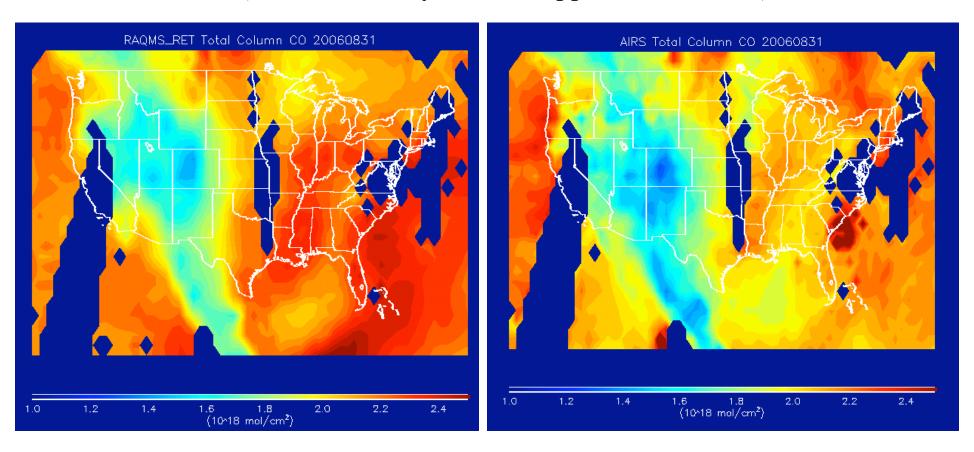
#### Near field Boundary Layer Wildfire Influences 20060831

(Ensemble average emission rates computed from 0-48 hr wildfire trajectories found within boundary layer)

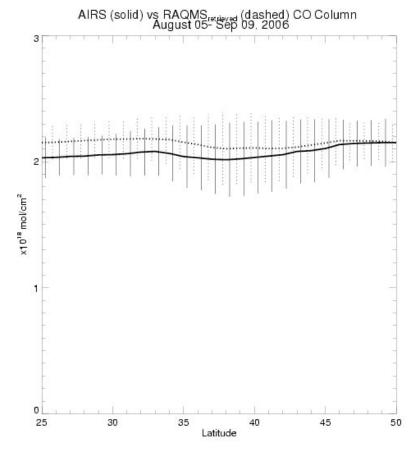


Observed, finescale boundary layer CO enhancements along P3 flight track are influenced by recent local biomass burning in Northern Louisiana.

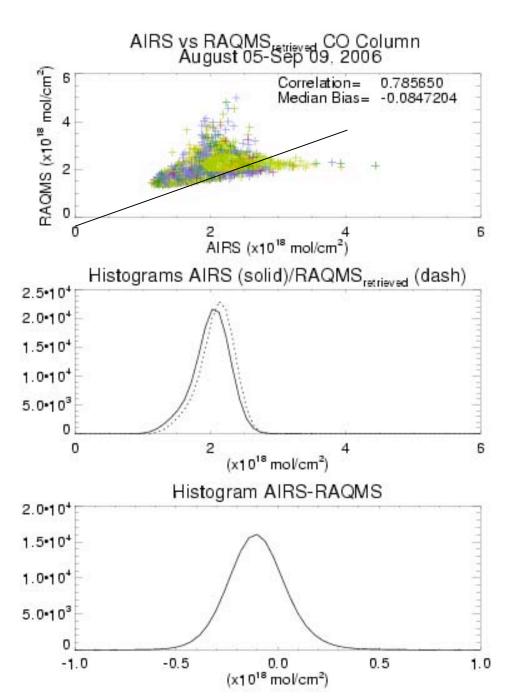
## AIRS vs RAQMS Total Column CO 20060831 (AIRS verticality function applied to RAQMS)



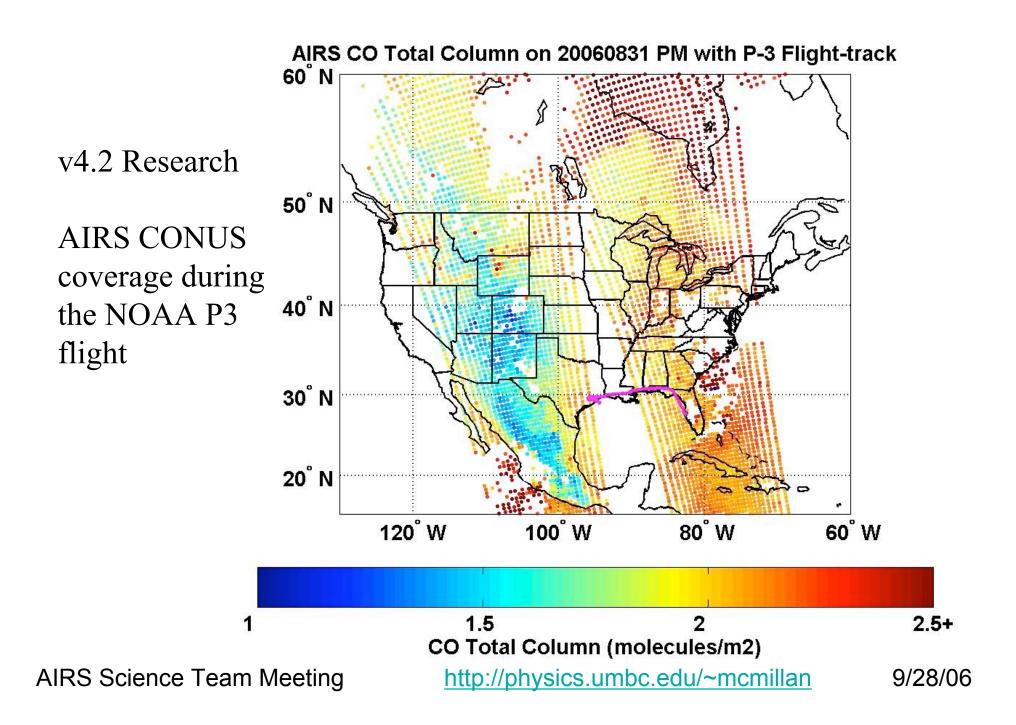
AIRS provides verification of model predictions and a regional context for P3 measurements: CO, O<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, Temperature



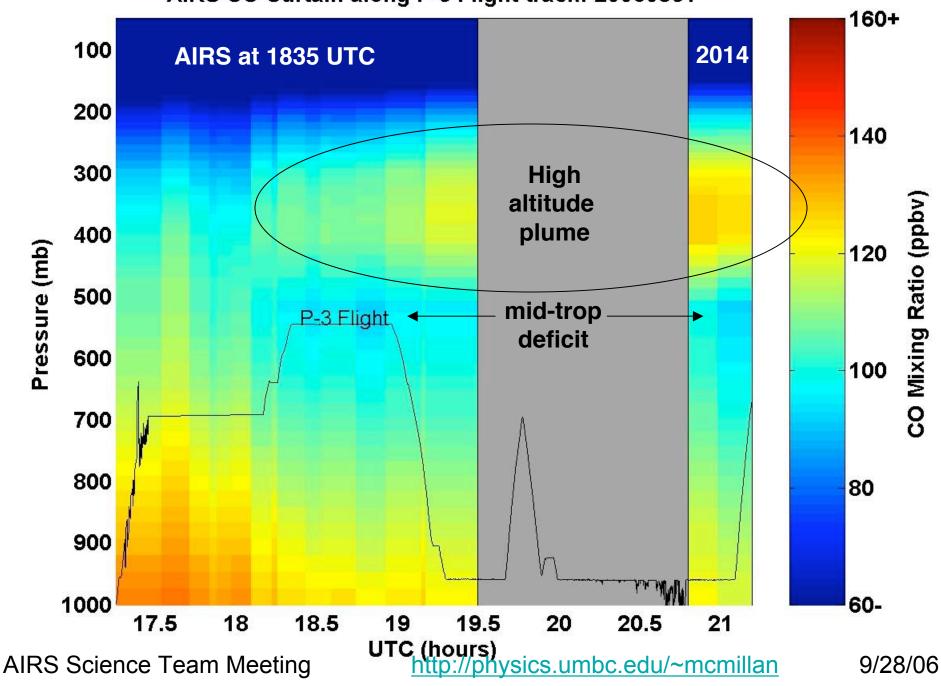
RAQMS<sub>retrieved</sub> CO column is highly correlated (r=0.78) with AIRS CO column over CONUS but has a slight (0.08x10<sup>18</sup>mol/cm<sup>2</sup>) high bias, particularly south of 35°N



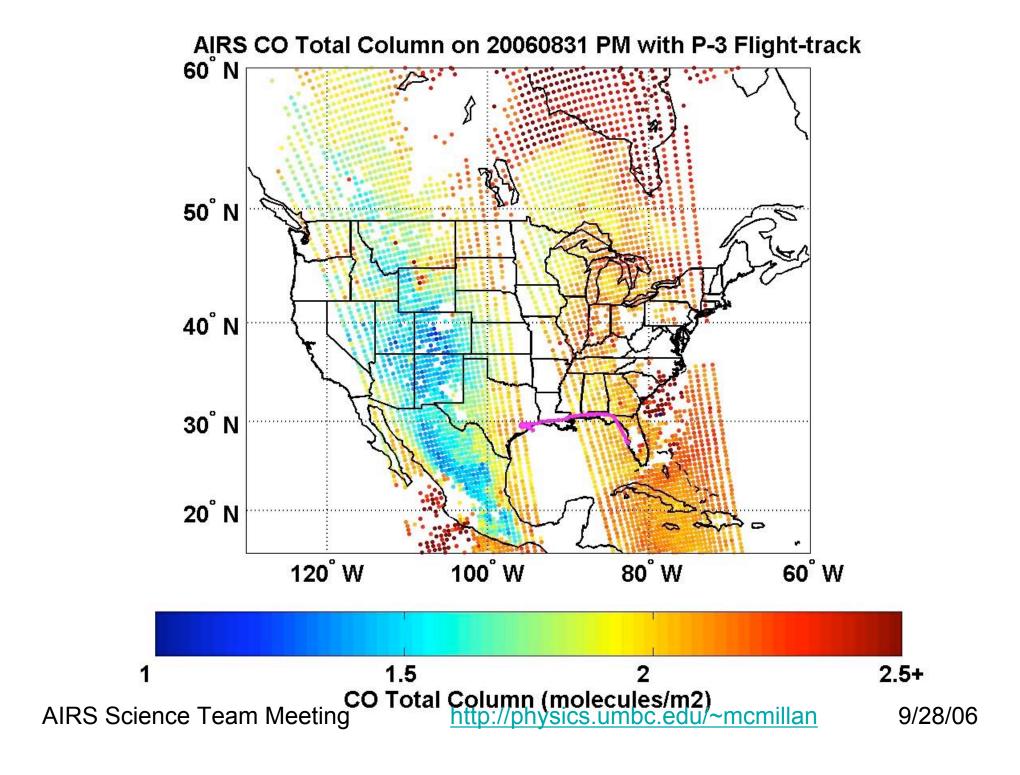
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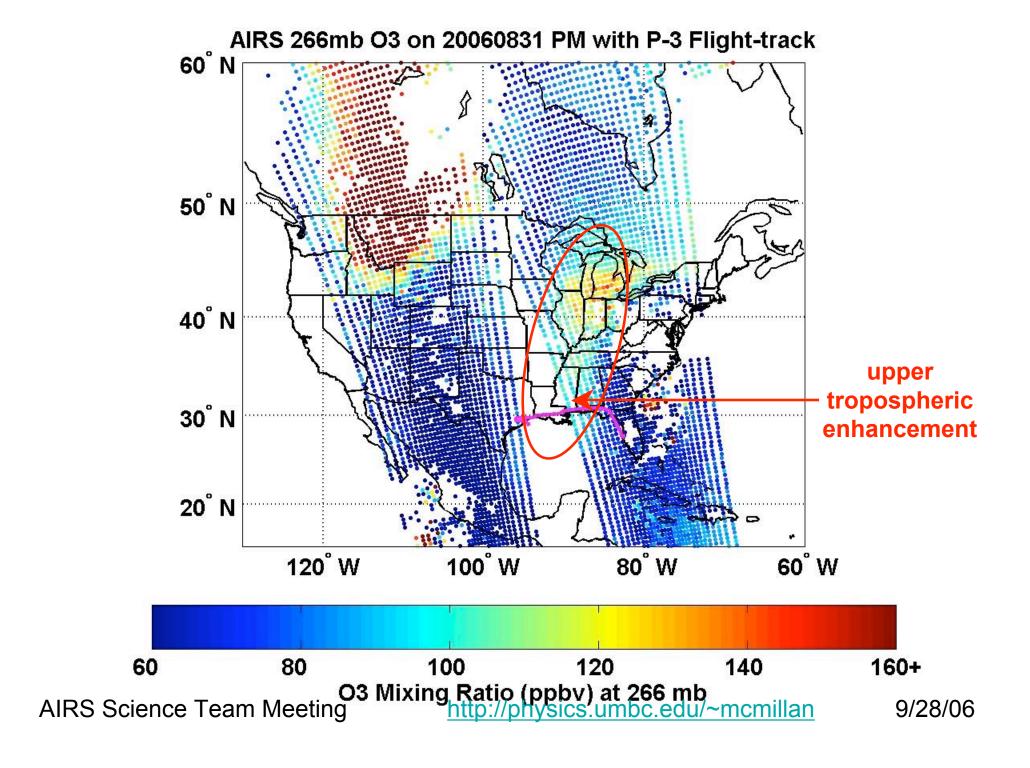


AIRS CO Curtain along P-3 Flight-track: 20060831

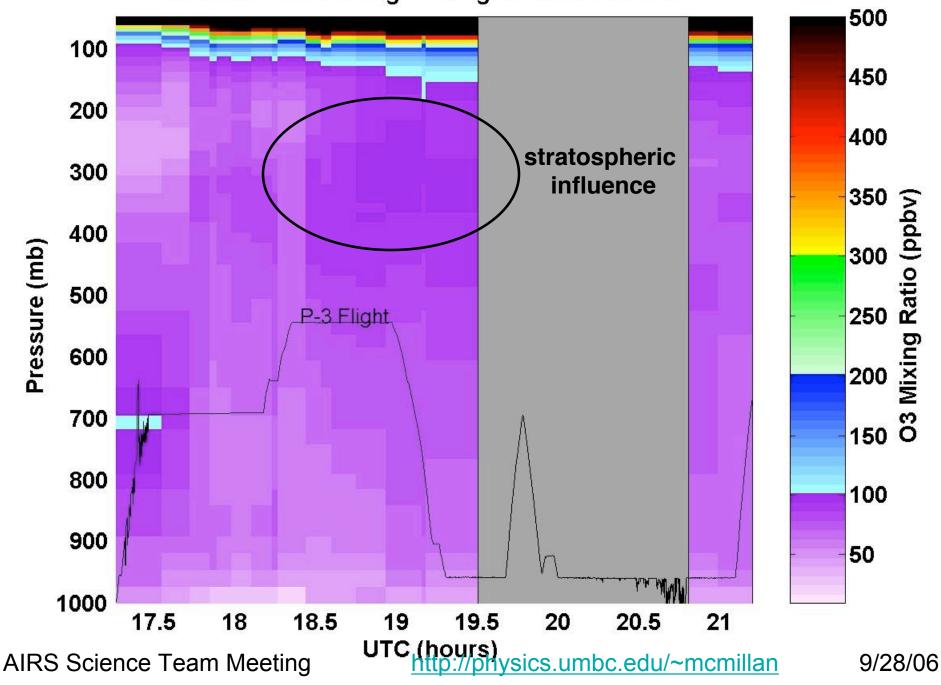


P-3 In Situ CO vs. AIRS Retrieved CO at P-3 Pressure: 20060831 300 1000 **AIRS 1835 Z AIRS 2014 Z** 950 250 900 CO Mixing Ratio (ppbv) P-3 Static Pressure (mb 850 200 Best comparison when P-3 is near 800 500 mb (6 km) where AIRS is 750 150 most sensitive 700 650 100 600 50 └ 17 550 18 21 22 19 20 UTC (hours) http://physics.umbc.edu/~mcmillan AIRS Science Team Meeting 9/28/06





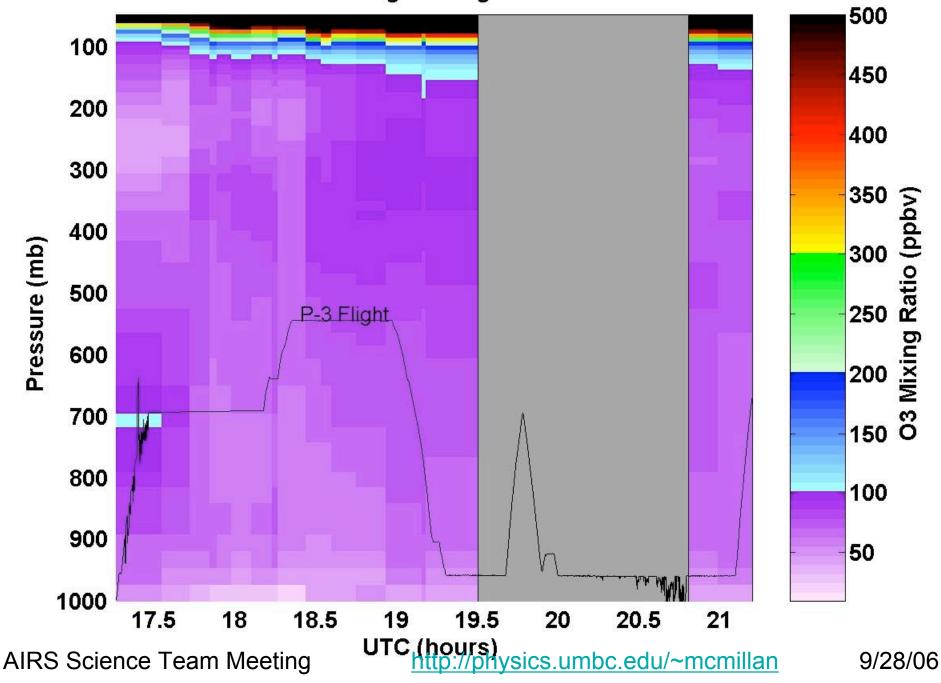
AIRS O3 Curtain along P-3 Flight-track: 20060831



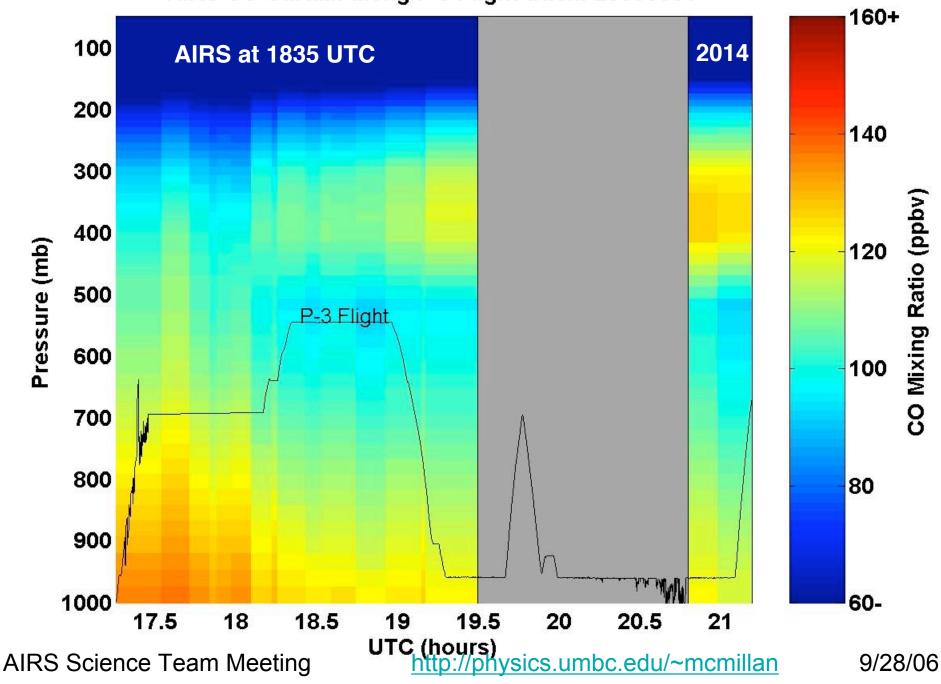
P-3 In Situ O3 vs. AIRS Retrieved O3 at P-3 Pressure: 20060831 O3 Mixing Ratio (ppbv) P-3 Static Pressure (mb stratospheric influence **AIRS 1835 Z AIRS 2014 Z** 20∟ 17 UTC (hours)
http://physics.umbc.edu/~mcmillan **AIRS Science Team Meeting** 

9/28/06

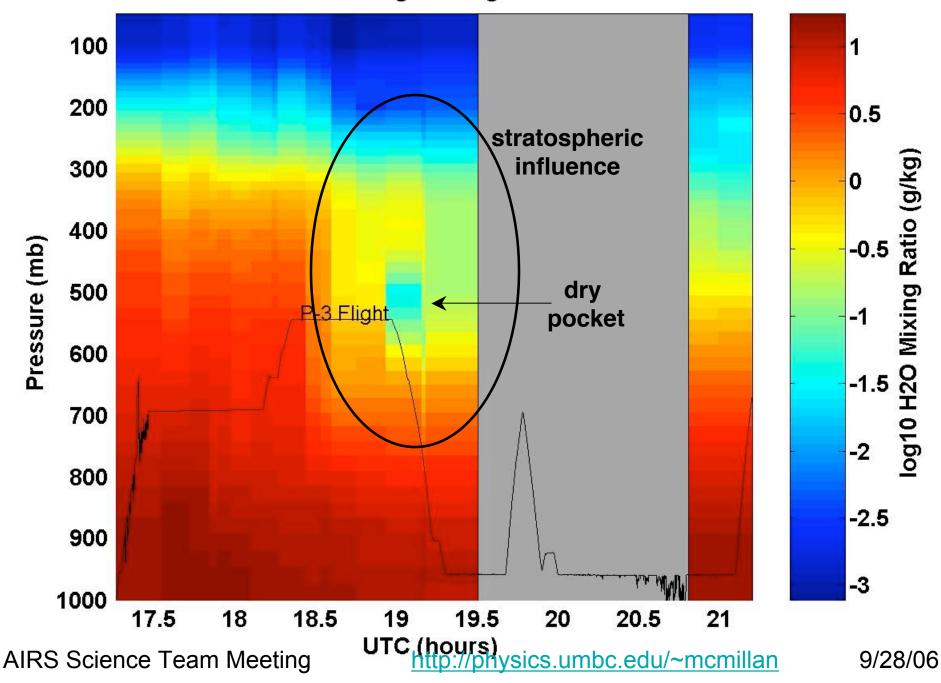
AIRS O3 Curtain along P-3 Flight-track: 20060831



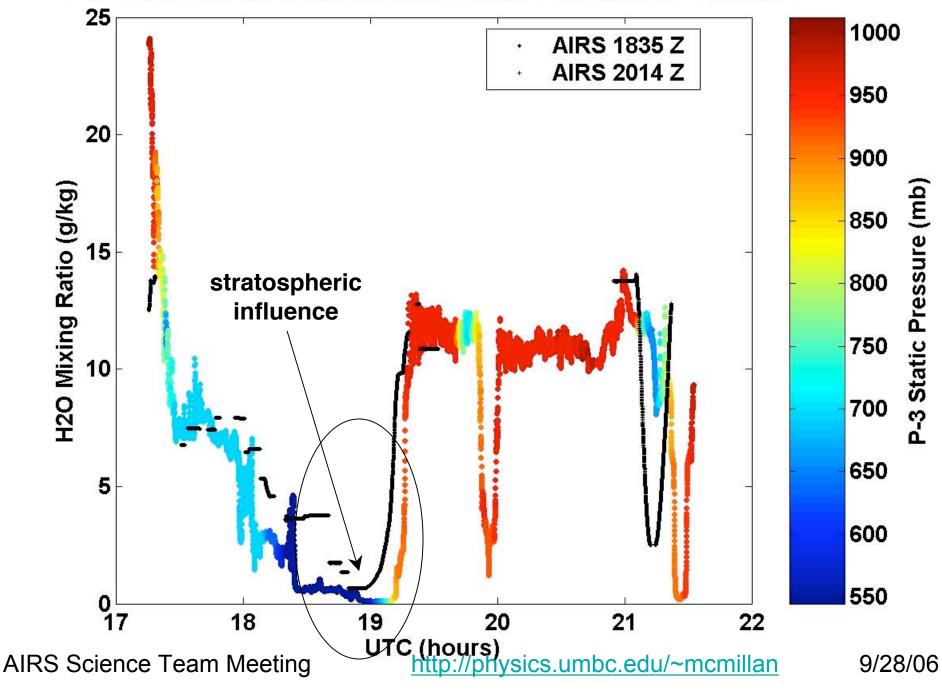
AIRS CO Curtain along P-3 Flight-track: 20060831



AIRS H2O Curtain along P-3 Flight-track: 20060831



P-3 In Situ H2O vs. AIRS Retrieved H2O at P-3 Pressure: 20060831



## Summary

- Synthesis of Houston AIRNOW, NOAA P3, NASA AIRS measurements, and RAQMS predictions:
  - Demonstrates impact of distant sources to Houston air quality.
  - AIRS provides regional context for interpretation of ground and airborne measurements.
  - Model and trajectory analysis provides link between local air quality and regional observations.
  - Comparisons to P3 guide interpretation of model predictions and AIRS observations.
- Integration of AIRS multiple specie retrievals is critical to geophysical interpretation
  - Models and in situ guide our understanding